

Cairo rules out 'autonomy' talks now

CAIRO (R) — Egypt said Monday there would be no resumption of the stalled Palestinian "autonomy" talks with Israel until Israeli forces withdraw from Lebanon. Statements made by Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and his deputy Boutros Ghali to reporters, linked the restart of the talks with Israel's withdrawal from the war-torn Arab state and a change in Israel's understanding of the 1978 Camp David accords. The U.S.-sponsored agreements provided for negotiations between Israel and Egypt on granting "autonomy" to the Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Ali said he told the U.S. charge d'affaires in Cairo Sunday that Egypt would not agree to the talks being held along the same lines as they were before Israel's invasion of Lebanon on June 6 when they reached a complete halt.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز بوليتيكية يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Qadhafi warns of 3rd world war

NEW YORK (R) — Israel's policies in the Middle East will bring future crises pitting Arabs against the United States and could easily lead to world war three, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said in an interview published Monday. "Israel should not be joyful about its operation in Lebanon, because it is not over yet," Col. Qadhafi told Time magazine in an interview in Tripoli last week. "This crisis will lead to other crises in the future, and those in turn will eventually bring about an Arab decision to liberate our own lands," he said. "Then the war will not just be with Israel, but with America as well," he added, commenting that if the United States intervened militarily the Soviet Union would follow suit. "Because of Israel's policies, the situation in the Middle East could lead to the third world war," he said.

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Romania calls for all-party Mideast meeting on Palestine

CAIRO (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has called for a conference where all parties to the Middle East conflict could try to solve the Palestinian issue. In an interview published here Monday he said: "Romania sees as vital the convening of an international conference in which all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), should take part to solve the Palestinian problem." President Ceausescu told Mayo newspaper, journal of Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party that the solution should be based on the Palestinian right to self-determination, and establishment of a Palestinian state. "There is enough room for an Israeli and a Palestinian state," the Romanian leader added.

Jakarta raps Israel

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto of Indonesia Monday accused Israel of murder and said it was contravening the principles of humanity by its invasion of Lebanon. Addressing parliament in a state-of-the-nation message, he coupled his declaration with an appeal to Iran and Iraq to end their two-year-old war which he said was weakening Arab unity. He said Arab unity was necessary to oppose Israel which, "in arrogance and in contravention of the principles of humanity, attacked Lebanon and its capital, Beirut, murdering and pursuing Lebanese and Palestinians."

Peres heads for talks in Paris

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres left for Paris Monday in an apparent effort to patch up Israel's strained relations with France. He told reporters he would meet President Francois Mitterrand, who has been accused by Prime Minister Menachem Begin of helping incite anti-Semitism through his support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). "President Mitterrand is a friend of Israel and the Jews and nothing should be done to change this," Mr. Peres said. After his election, the French president was hailed here as Israel's closest ally in Europe, but relations have plummeted since Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Begin has accused France of acting like an enemy by voting in the United Nations for an arms embargo on Israel and has questioned whether French troops should serve with a proposed foreign force in Beirut.

Falklands question on U.N. agenda

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Argentina and 19 other Latin American states Monday submitted the Falkland Islands question to the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly session which opens on Sept. 21. They said in a letter to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the 157-nation body should call on Britain and Argentina to renew negotiations as soon as possible under U.N. auspices to settle their differences about the territory. The signatories, all foreign ministers, described the Falklands, which they called Las Islas Malvinas, as a colonial issue of grave concern to all Latin America. They said they wanted a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Falklands. Last April, Argentina, which claims sovereignty, invaded the islands. The invaders were eventually defeated by a British task force.

PIA to resume Baghdad flights

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) said Monday it would start weekly flights from Karachi to Baghdad next Saturday, two years after it suspended a twice-weekly service because of the Iran-Iraq war. Airline sources said this was to help thousands of Pakistanis working in Iraq.

Saud expects summit in coming 4 weeks

AMMAN (Petra) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said Monday the next Arab summit conference is expected to be held in the coming four weeks. Prince Saud said at his departure from Amman on Monday at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan during which he conveyed a letter to His Majesty King Hussein from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia that the next summit will focus on "the basic issues facing the Arab World and to find the appropriate solutions for the problems and obstacles facing the Arab Nation in order to reach a joint Arab formula."

Arab ministers to meet in Morocco August 28

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers will meet in the Moroccan city of Mohammedia on Aug. 28 to prepare for a reconvened 12th Arab summit expected to focus on war-torn Lebanon. The summit was suspended last November after only five hours of debate on a Saudi Middle East peace plan which implicitly recognises Israel's right to exist within its pre-1967 borders. An Arab League spokesman said Monday the ministerial session to prepare for the summit would be held in Mohammedia, north of Casablanca, but he did not say when and where the Arab heads of state would meet. The semi-official Moroccan daily Maroc Soir, however, quoted reliable sources as saying the summit would take place from Sept. 6 "in a Moroccan city." The summit was originally scheduled for Fez. Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta, who was expected in Tunis Monday night at the end of a tour of Arab countries to secure maximum attendance at the summit, said two days ago the Fez summit would resume in three or four weeks.

Sharon unwelcome in U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon demanded to meet President Reagan and other U.S. leaders recently and was rebuffed, according to Newsweek magazine. Gen. Sharon, headline architect of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, wanted to fly to Washington to argue Israel's case with President Reagan. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Newsweek said. The magazine said Mr. Shultz "frostily vetoed" the proposed visit and pointedly told Gen. Sharon that U.S. special envoy Philip Habib spoke for the United States in the Beirut conflict.

Iraq says Iran plans new attack on central sector

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq's defence minister, Lt.-Gen. Adnan Khairallah Talfah, said Monday that Iran was planning a new attack on Iraqi territory. Gen. Talfah, in a statement reported by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said Iran favoured the Gulf war's central sector for the attack, following the reverses it had suffered further south. Iranian troops have made five pushes against the southern port city of Basra since Tehran ordered them into Iraqi territory in the middle of last month. But the offensive has been thwarted and only light skirmishes and long-range shelling have been reported in recent days.

70 Iranian officers executed for rebellion plot

LONDON (R) — About 70 Iranian officers have been executed in connection with a plot masterminded by former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Ootbzadeh, now on trial before a military tribunal, Iranian sources said Monday. Quoting a senior army officer involved in the plot who managed to escape to Paris, the sources said the officers had been shot by firing squads over the past three weeks. They included a Col. Qassem Hosseini, Maj. Shapur Pazuhandeh and Hossein Naqib-Zadeh, the sources added.

Officials at Tehran's Evvin Prison, where Mr. Ootbzadeh is being held, told Reuters by telephone they could neither deny nor confirm the executions. Mr. Ootbzadeh, accused of leading the plot aimed at killing revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and toppling his clerical regime, went on trial on Saturday. Iranian journalists covering the trial said the former foreign minister was led into court blindfolded Monday to attend the proceedings. Ootbzadeh trial Iran's national news agency IRNA reported that Monday's session was devoted mainly to Mr. Ootbzadeh's answers to the charges against him. IRNA said the trial was adjourned until Saturday. The charges levelled against Mr. Ootbzadeh, a former close aide of Ayatollah Khomeini, are the most serious brought against any Iranian official since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Badran: Israel intends to attack Bekaa Valley

By Samira Kaware
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Prime Minister Mudar Badran said on Monday that he expected Israel to launch an attack to occupy the Bekaa Valley and northern Lebanon if events continued "in their present course." Addressing a meeting of town and village municipal council leaders at the Jordanian Academy of Arabic, Mr. Badran said Israel's motive for launching its invasion of Lebanon was to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the first place and to evict Syrian forces from Lebanon and set up a new pro-Israeli government in Lebanon that would conclude a separate peace treaty with Israel. He expressed the view that Israel would not withdraw from Lebanon until such a treaty was signed. Referring to "the atrocities being committed by the Israeli war machine" against the civilians of west Beirut, Mr. Badran said that TV footage showing these atrocities were only a fraction of what was really happening and that it was impossible for anyone to fully describe them because "their horror was beyond comprehension."

Palestinian resistance

He pointed out that the Israelis had originally intended to invade Lebanon in April prior to their withdrawal from Sinai, but had postponed the invasion till summer, when the weather would not pose difficulties. The joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces fought well and put up a great deal of military resistance to the invasion and inflicted heavy losses on the Israelis, Mr. Badran said. Jordanian sources monitoring the progress of the battles had indicated that until June 16, 350 Israeli soldiers had been killed, 1,200 wounded, 40 tanks lost, 10 fighter planes and two helicopters downed in the battles. Israel, Mr. Badran said, was hiding the real figures of its casualties and losses, only admitting 30 per cent of them. Because of these losses, Israel continued to sweep up north to Sidon and Beirut in an effort "to take war spoils that would compensate the heavy losses it suffered initially in the south," Mr. Badran said.

"The people of Beirut have put up a most heroic resistance and showed an enormous ability to withstand the Israeli siege and atrocities," he said. "This too was not expected by many. Beirut's steadfastness under siege would go down in history as Leningrad under Nazi siege, bombing and shelling during World War II. Mr. Badran said. Moreover, the cluster and vacuum bombs dropped by Israeli F-15s and F-16s were inflicting death and ruin on the citizens of west Beirut much more heavily than the weapons used by the Nazis, he said. Some of these weapons were actually undergoing experimentation in Lebanon, he pointed out. "Such steadfastness in the face of the might of the Israeli war machine has been a lesson to us as well as a source of hope," Mr. Badran said.

U.S. 'indifference'

The prime minister spoke of the

pain and bitterness felt by all Jordanians at the indifference towards the atrocities committed by the Israelis against Lebanese and Palestinian civilians since the beginning of the invasion. "Why," he asked, "does the United States cause such commotion when the Polish authorities chose to impose martial law in their own country, which after all, is an entirely internal Polish affair, while refusing to condemn Israel for its acts of brutal aggression against Arab peoples?" He went on to point out that while the United States had taken punitive economic measures against the Soviet Union for its suspected role in instigating the Polish government to impose martial law, it did not pressure Israel to comply with any U.N. Security Council resolutions calling on it to withdraw from Lebanon. Furthermore, the U.S. continues to veto Security Council resolutions that call for sanctions against Israel, he said. The American press and public opinion as well as Congress had begun to show revulsion at the Israeli acts of brutality against Arab civilians in Lebanon "because these acts were horrific enough to impose themselves and make an impression on American public opinion."

Arab unity

But Mr. Badran added that before blaming the United States for not restraining Israel or the Soviet Union for not giving more support to the fighters in Lebanon, it was necessary to "objectively and rationally evaluate our own situation and actions." "We first must know how to protect ourselves. Others will respect and support us when we are in a position of strength," he said. He regretted that as long as Arab disunity continued, it was impossible to do anything to save the situation in Lebanon. Jordan, he said, had tried very hard to find ways to restore a measure of Arab solidarity and would continue to do so. But he pointed out that it was futile to even discuss the situation in Lebanon until inter-Arab agreement was achieved. He also stressed that convening an Arab summit conference necessitated Arab solidarity and that no Arab country had the right to block the discussion at such a conference of any issue that was of concern to other Arab countries. But "an Arab summit conference will be convened and it will be frank and honest, resulting in a renewal of the Arab Nation's self-confidence," Mr. Badran stressed.

(Continued on page 3)

Beirut disengagement plan reportedly near completion

BEIRUT (Agencies) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib reported back to the Lebanese government Monday on his talks in Israel as his two-month mission to negotiate a withdrawal of Palestinian commandos from Lebanon neared a climax.

Mr. Habib brought modified Israeli proposals on the evacuation plan which, according to Israeli reports, tone down the demands of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government on at least two key issues. After meeting Mr. Habib at the Baabda presidential palace southeast of the capital, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said he expected the implementation of Mr. Habib's plan to begin at the end of this week. Mr. Wazzan and his aides were expected to meet shortly with leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to discuss the latest Israeli position. But in advance of seeing the details, Palestinian officials were suspicious of the reported Israeli concessions and feared there could be a catch somewhere in the "fine print" of Israel's proposals. According to Israeli Radio, Israel will now allow a French unit in a proposed multinational force monitoring the Palestinian withdrawal to enter Beirut as soon as the pull-out starts. The PLO had rejected Israel's earlier demand that the force arrive only after most of the commandos had left. Israeli officials also said they had modified their demand for a list of names of the 7,000-odd fighters who will leave west Beirut where they are encircled by Israeli forces. The PLO had rejected this demand as well.

Premier Wazzan was asked by reporters when he expected the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters. "I expect the implementation of the programme prepared by Mr. Habib in consultation with all concerned at the end of this week at the latest," he said. Differences had "narrowed until they have almost disappeared," he added. But PLO officials said they were still very cautious. "I don't think the Israelis want (PLO leader Yasser) Arafat to leave any way except dead," one said. The officials asked why the Israelis had objected to Mr. Habib's plan last time he was in Israel, only to drop their objections this time. The U.S. envoy flew back to Beirut Monday morning.

But the PLO newspaper Falastin Al Thawra (Palestine Revolution) said that if reports of Israeli concessions were true, "then Israel's military option is lost and Palestinian-Lebanese steadfastness has at last imposed the honourable settlement for which we fought."

Somali rebels report clashes with Ethiopians

MOGADISHU (R) — Guerrillas fighting for the independence of the Ogaden region of southeast Ethiopia said Monday they killed almost 600 Ethiopian troops in hit-and-run operations in June and July.

A spokesman for the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) said 584 Ethiopians were killed in ambushes inside Ethiopia, including the tank base at Jigjiga, and that large quantities of weapons and vehicles were destroyed.

The statement coincided with fighting along Somalia's border with Ethiopia in areas bordering the disputed Ogaden over which the two countries fought a full-scale war in the late 1970's.

Somalia has accused Ethiopian troops of attacking border towns but Ethiopia says only guerrillas of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF), fighting to overthrow President Mohammad Siad Barre, are involved.

Sunday the Somali leader declared a state of emergency in the regions affected by fighting in the past six weeks.

Lebanese press and radio reports speculated that Mr. Habib might travel to Damascus in the next 48 hours to discuss the withdrawal of Syrian peacekeeping units from Beirut. Lebanese officials say Syria has agreed to withdraw its troops after the Palestinians leave.

Syria rejects withdrawal

But state-run Damascus-Radio said Monday that Syrian forces would not pull out of Lebanon under Israeli threat but would defend their presence there. "Syrian forces belong to the Lebanese legality. They are legally present in Lebanon and will defend their presence against any Israeli threats," the radio said in a commentary. The 30,000-strong all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) has been in Lebanon since 1976 under an Arab League peacekeeping mandate. It still controls extensive areas of northern and eastern Lebanon.

The radio said Syrian forces "will not pull out of Lebanon unless the justifications for their presence and legal Arab and Lebanese motives for their stay are eliminated."

Premier Wazzan said the Lebanese cabinet would meet at the usual time on Wednesday "and we hope that all matters will be ready for announcement."

The cabinet is expected to make a formal request for the multinational force, to which France, Italy and the United States have offered to contribute troops.

Former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam said Sunday night the multinational force, along with Lebanese authorities, would monitor the PLO withdrawal by land and sea for a variety of Arab countries. The departure will take two weeks.

President Elias Sarkis conferred with army and police chiefs Monday morning about the arrangements.

Presidential elections

They also discussed preparations for presidential elections which have been called for Thursday, despite doubts among many Lebanese politicians that a parliamentary quorum can be obtained. Parliament elects the president and a two-thirds quorum is required for the vote to take place. The only candidate so far to declare himself is rightist militia

leader Bashir Gemayel, bitterly opposed by the leftists.

The parliament building is just behind Israeli lines on the Green Line dividing Beirut. Lebanese authorities hope the Israelis will hand the area over to them.

The ceasefire around Beirut held for the fourth day Monday, although Israeli planes made reconnaissance flights over the city.

Emergency fuel blocked

Israeli soldiers stopped an emergency consignment of diesel fuel for the American University Hospital in west Beirut from entering the besieged sector.

A spokesman for the International Red Cross, which arranged the consignment, said it was held up all day at the crossing between the two halves of the city despite prior negotiations with the Israeli army to let it pass.

The Israelis have cut off power to the west and the American hospital, the biggest in the western sector, relies on diesel powered emergency generators. It recently appealed for donations of fuel to keep going.

The Red Cross spokesman said Israeli commanders outside Beirut had given permission for the 20,000 litres of fuel to pass the blockade but officers on the checkpoint said they had no orders to let it through.

It was the first time the Red Cross had tried to get any fuel into west Beirut and informed sources said Israel agreed to consider letting the tanker in only after appeals from the United States.

The soldiers let through a truckload of medical equipment and 10 walkie-talkie radios for the Lebanese Red Cross.

Egyptian medical team

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said a medical team would travel to west Beirut next week to treat wounded Palestinian commandos, and hospitals in Egypt were ready to admit others needing surgery.

Mr. Ali gave no indication of how the medical team would get into Israeli-encircled west Beirut nor of arrangements for receiving the badly wounded here.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting with Ahmad Dajjani, a PLO official in Cairo, Mr. Ali said the Egyptian medical aid was in response to a PLO request, apparently made during Monday's meeting.

Last Friday, the leader of the small leftist Unionist Progressive Party, Khaled Mohieddin, said a committee formed by Egypt's three opposition parties was sending a ship to Beirut carrying food and medical supplies for the PLO fighters.

Israelis believe war failed, page 8

Warm welcome greets Libyan government leader in Peking

PEKING (R) — Libyan government leader Jadhali Azzouzi Tahi arrived Monday for an official visit to China and was given a full-scale welcome by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Mr. Zhao presided at a welcoming ceremony outside the Great Hall of the People, seat of the Chinese parliament.

Mr. Tahi is secretary-general of the Libyan general people's committee, a post described by the official People's Daily as equivalent to head of government.

Peking Radio quoted Premier Zhao as having reiterated China's condemnation of Israel for its invasion of Lebanon.

He described Israel's action against the Palestinians as barbaric and said it was done with the "support and connivance" of the United States.

The official Chinese press has mainly avoided political comment on the policies pursued by Libya, which has close relations with the Soviet Union.

But the People's Daily indicated that in general terms China approved of Tripoli's "anti-imperial, anti-colonial and non-aligned" stance, its support for the Palestinians and opposition to apartheid in South Africa.

China and Libya established diplomatic relations in August 1978 during a visit by the second-in-command to Col. Muammar Qadhafi, Maj. Abdel Salam Jaloud.

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MIDDLE EAST

Financial survival foremost in AUB chairman's mind

As the new chairman of the AUB board of trustees, what are the most pressing university problems that you will be addressing yourself to?

Financial survival and constant renewal of our resources, both human and physical.

The most urgent problem is that we are operating at a substantial deficit, and we look to our neighbour in the region, to our alumni and to the U.S. government to get us through this crisis period financially.

There is no doubt about the academic health of the university, but there is great concern about the financial survival.

How significant is the fact that two men with Arab backgrounds have been named as the new chairman and president of AUB?

I think it's a natural evolution. It's an American missionary college which has turned into a major Arab asset in the region, and it seems normal that over the years, those who love the university and those who have an Arab background or heritage would combine.

I think the significance is that an Arabic scholar and a half-Arab would devote more and more of themselves to the university. You are of Lebanese origin, Dr. Kerr was born in Beirut, and both of you have an extensive knowledge of the region. Is your appointment indicative of an attempt to have AUB identify more than it has in the past with the problems and aspirations of Lebanon and the Arab World?

The AUB is reaching out to assist, to advise, to inspire sensitive development in the neighbouring region, both directly and indirectly. There are over 600,000 graduates of AUB of many nationalities who are in key positions in governments and other institutions in the Arab World. The university is reaching out through its research, development and planning activities to places like Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. Individual faculty members — doctors, engineers and others — are working all over the region. So our thrust is outwards while continuing to serve the needs of the immediate neighbourhood.

Is the appointment of a Lebanese American as chairman of AUB a reflection of the U.S. government's

concern with Lebanon?

The United States government has nothing to do with the election of a chairman or the selection of a president for AUB. They were neither consulted nor involved in any way in the process. AUB has been an independent institution throughout its 116-year history, and even now does not accept any dictations from any government.

So the U.S. government was not involved at all. We are actively seeking the continuing support of the U.S. government, and the fact is that since my election as chairman, I have spent many, many hours at convincing the administration, particularly AID administrators, that AUB is one of the American people's great investments in the people of the Arab World. It should be from people to people, from tax-payer to beneficiary.

I think we are in the process of convincing them continue substantial U.S. aid, despite a lot of resistance.

Do you mean to say that the AID is thinking of reducing its aid to AUB?

Well, it has done so steadily. At one point, we were receiving about seven million (dollars) in aid and seven million in scholarships, and in the congressional hearing they were talking about giving us only 3.5 million this year with a small amount for scholarships.

Through the help of friends of AUB all over the country — and there are thousands and thousands of them — and particularly through the help of Ambassador Philip Habib who appreciates how important the university is to American position in the Arab World, we think we are convincing them to give a substantial amount of aid.

We are hoping, praying, working toward an increase from the 3.5 million which was first proposed.

We will need very substantial help from the students paying higher tuition; from the faculty foregoing substantial pay increases which we would like to give them; from alumni paying back the university for all they've gained from their schooling; from our neighbours, particularly the rich countries who are investing in manpower for their own needs; and finally, from the U.S. friends,

both in government and private life, who want to see the best of America exported to the Arab World — not only the commercial and the military, but the intellectual, the spiritual, the cultural resources of our country brought to our friends in the Middle East.

Are you trying to get seven million dollars again, or even more, from AID for this year?

I guess I'd better put it this way: We're trying to get the maximum amount available without having any strings attached to it.

You said that you were consulting with AID officials and others in the administration on this matter. Are you consulting with people in the State Department, for instance?

We have to work in the State Department, the A.I.D. administration, the Congress and the Senate, all of whom have a say about the amount of aid for all American schools and hospitals abroad. We're hoping to get substantially more than 3.5 million. There is not any question but what AUB is important to the American people. It exemplifies all of our ideals — the search for truth, the comparison of religions and politics and governments, all of the ideals of civil rights and human rights that are taught and explained at the university and at all liberal arts universities in the American tradition. That is very, very important.

But the question is: how much can the United States tax-payer contribute in comparison with the students paying their tuition, in comparison with the government of Lebanon and neighbouring governments, and in comparison with the alumni paying back for what they have received?

So it's a very wide collective effort to assure the future of the university — not just to have it survive, but to enable it to constantly renew itself with facilities, with faculty, with new ideas.

For example, we very much need new computer and communications equipment to be in the forefront of the information revolution. We very much need a continuing supply of modern and diagnostic equipment. We need to renew the equipment in the engineering laboratory. The library must be enriched.

So it's not just a question of survival. We must think of renewal

and refreshment of the faculty — faculty housing and salaries must be improved.

You're going to raise the salaries of the faculty?

We must do our utmost to do so. They have not kept pace with the cost of living in Beirut. The faculty has been making its contribution by continuing to serve without the kind of raises that other faculties have gotten. We are very grateful for that.

So you are not, for the time being, thinking of reducing staff and faculty to cope with the university's financial difficulties?

We're going to do everything necessary to preserve the university's integrity and effectiveness. And we are not thinking of major, drastic reductions. We are thinking of ways in which we can preserve the best of the university and then, later on, to renew it.

Will you be introducing higher tuitions?

Every university in the world is introducing higher tuitions. It's only a question of how much higher the tuitions should be, because there's no way that a university can continue to deflate while everything around it inflates.

You say that you will be turning to the countries of the region to help AUB out of its financial difficulties. Will you also be trying to make the AUB curriculum more relevant to the Middle East region?

AUB's curriculum is responsive to the needs of the region, and we hope to continue to make it sensitive and aware and responsive.

For example, even in the past three years, in the various difficulties, AUB has been introducing inter-disciplinary programmes in engineering and management — seeing how the huge projects, particularly in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, require Arab managers capable of a systems approach, capable of complex managerial tasks. We have tried to improve, as you might say, the technical business school aspects of AUB.

With regard to the medical school, we have tried to address issues that are of particular relevance. And in the liberal arts area, we have tried very hard and objectively to present comparative politics, comparative religion. AUB is the only place in the Middle East

where you can study comparative religion.

In the agricultural programme and in the public health programme, we have introduced the best of the West into new schools and universities in places such as Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

How do you plan to deal with the problem of faculty recruitment — AUB's reported inability to attract qualified faculty from abroad because it is offering low pay for work in a high-risk country?

That may be our most serious substantive problem over the next five years. We're looking to Dr. Malcolm Kerr to lead the effort to constantly attract new, lively faculty to refresh and enrich the very loyal and dedicated faculty that is already there.

As you say in your question, it's high-risk, low-pay area, so you have to do it out of love for education, love for the challenge of going into the teeth of danger of teaching people. And thank God there are millions of people all over the world who are excited and inspired by this kind of achievement under great difficulty.

We're looking to Dr. Kerr to inject a stream of fresh blood into the faculty, and with his experience in the University of California and the American University in Cairo, and with his permanent position as an Arab scholar, we think he will be able to do that. We're counting on him.

Do you think that the difficulty AUB is having in recruiting faculty from abroad is affecting the university's academic standards?

The standards of the university will continue to be the highest, and the question of how well we meet those standards is a continuing challenge. We will not lower our standards. We must do our very best to keep the performance at the highest possible level. It is a matter of concern, and I know that Dr. Kerr is particularly dedicated to not only keeping the standards high. It will be a major task for him. The trustees are able to support and reinforce the president and his administration, but they're really not in the business of recruiting faculty for dealing directly with curriculum. We leave that to the professionals, and we try to support them in every way we can.

Are you satisfied with the current academic standards at AUB? Under the circumstances, I believe the administration is doing the very best it can. I don't think we should ever be completely satisfied with our performance — whether it's in our personal lives or in our business or professional lives. We really want to go for perfection, for total achievement, and I think we have much work to do in this respect, in view of the situation.

For example, I think it's very important that we develop the curriculum and textbooks for young people in the elementary schools in some of the neighbouring countries. AUB has the unique quality of knowing their culture and their language, and knowing how to translate the best from the West into the Middle East. There are all sorts of ways in which even



The new AUB chairman, Mr. Najeeb Halaby

those with limited advanced degrees and less sophistication can make a major contribution. I don't think we should view this in terms of how many Ph.D.s the woman or man in the faculty has achieved or what fantastic university she or he has attended. There should also be exemplary, high quality work in those elementary, fundamental needs of Lebanon and the region. Much of this is being done in the university now, and it goes unheralded.

When we speak of academic standards, we don't speak of how many Ph.D.s we can add up on the faculty roll. We must also look at the standards by which we are meeting the needs of the people in the area. And these may be youngsters in an elementary school who need a more balanced and easy-to-understand schoolbook. For that, the person of the AUB faculty may not be getting a Ph.D. or an honorary degree, but it's work well done and directly in support of a current human need. Do you favour the establishment of subsidiaries and extension programmes by AUB in some Arab countries?

Five years ago, I was the chairman of the AUB Services Corporation which innovated the work in the health and agriculture fields. Dr. Abdelhamid Hallab and I worked very closely on that and have contributed, I think, to the development of something called RADAC — Research and Development Administrative Centre — within AUB. This is now a multi-million-dollar programme where the faculty and graduate students at AUB go out under contract to provide Arab governments and universities with

research, planning and technical assistance. It is very promising, and we want to continue to expand that work — not just because it gives financial support but also because it is one of our missions to teach others and help them in what has been learned through the American university system.

Are political parties in Lebanon interfering in the affairs of the university?

Not to my knowledge. The university seems to have been kept out of politics and above politics. We hope and pray and will do our utmost to see that it remains above politics.

Every faction has an interest in education and in the cultural development of the human spirit and the human mind. And therefore, AUB must be unpolitical. It must devote its efforts to the real enemies of man, which are illiteracy, ignorance, disease, poverty and the bankruptcy of the human spirit. We must not get into politics in any way, and we are going to continue to make a maximum effort to stay out of politics. The university should stand alone and independent, and try to search for knowledge and truth without a political bent. And that is certainly going to be a maximum effort by myself and Dr. Kerr.

How, in your opinion, has Lebanon's seven-year war affected AUB?

I think the main effect is the challenge to the university to be able to continue despite all difficulties. AUB is like a beleaguered island, a sacred island in a profane sea, a peaceful place of learning in the midst of a violent storm. So it has been a real challenge to put everything on his mettle and test every-

one's ability to sacrifice personal gain for academic freedom and continuity.

Second, I guess it has hurt the faculty and staff, whose income has not risen as rapidly as costs. So many have had to sacrifice cost-of-living increases and opportunities for improving their financial position.

And third, it has made it more difficult to recruit students and faculty from the softer, happier parts of the world.

Do you believe there is any danger that AUB will become divided if more and more programmes are started in East Beirut?

AUB does not want to do anything to divide. We want to do everything we can to unite people who want to be educated, and we will simply try to adhere to that principle to the best of our ability. Do you favour more student participation in university affairs? The student-faculty committees have been participating to a great extent in the past year. And to the degree that students want to deal with university matters in an honest and objective way, they should be encouraged. What we don't want is to politicize the university through student factions. The university should not become a political cockpit. It must be a university.

What is your first message to the AUB faculty and students?

It is mainly one of affection and respect, of gratitude for all they're doing and will continue to do to make the university the best possible place for learning. Further, it is to rededicate myself and the board of trustees to achieving the utmost of creativity between the East and the West.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL	
17:30	Koran
17:50	Cartoons
18:30	Lobo
19:30	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Thought & Society
22:00	Arabic Series
23:00	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Cartoon
21:00	Variety Show
22:00	News in English
22:15	Documentary

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz.	AM & 99 MHz; FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz.	
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06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Four Hands in Harmony 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:20 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 The Philip

Jones Brass Ensemble 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Countdown 09:00 World News 09:30 A World of Wind and Brass 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Flame and the Wind 10:30 Igor Stravinsky 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 A Touch of Genius 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Septette and Son 12:30 World News 12:39 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 09:45 Scottish Rites Week 12:30 Sports Notebook 20:00 The Farming World 21:00 Outlook 21:39 Stock Market Report 21:45 The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Radio Theatre 23:15 Two's Company 23:30 The Modern English Novel 24:00 World News 02:09 The World Today 02:25 Scotland This Week 02:40 Reflections 02:45 Special English Science and Technology 03:15 Feature: Science in the News 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Special English Feature 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis. 21:30 VOA Magazine 22:00 Special English; news 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 22:40 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILM

* Episodes Seven and Eight of Civilization, at the British Centre at 8:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* Of photographs covering thirty years of King Hussein's visits to the U.S., at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-4
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	42303
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Hays Arts Centre	65195
Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
University of Jordan Library	84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qa's (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzazah, Jabbal Lweidheh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every third and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

U.S. Lions Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lweidheh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 66428.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdallah, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72561. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Assiout International Church (Inter-denominational); meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

09:31	Fajr
09:57	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:41	Dhuhr
15:19	'Asr
18:17	Maghrib
19:47	'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airia information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Doha (RJ)
08:45	Agadaba (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
11:10	Cairo (EA)
11:20	Ankara (TA)
12:10	Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)
14:25	Tunis, Athens (TUA)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:00	Larnaca (RJ)
16:45	Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
16:45	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:10	Cairo (EA)
17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:30	London, Paris (RJ)
18:00	Cairo (RJ)
18:05	Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:55	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30	Rome (RJ)
19:50	Frankfurt, Damascus (LT)
20:15	Tripoli (RJ)
22:05	Damascus (RJ)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
24:00	Cairo (RJ)
00:30	Baghdad (RJ)
01:10	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00	Cairo (RJ)
05:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Agadaba (RJ)
08:15	Cairo (EA)
09:40	London (EA)
09:45	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30	Rome (RJ)
10:45	Tripoli (RJ)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:20	Cairo (RJ)
11:30	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:00	Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:10	Cairo (EA)
12:20	Ankara (TA)
12:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	24.27 / 24.6
Dutch guilder	129.4 / 130.2
Egyptian guinea	34.8 / 34.75
French franc	51.3 / 51.6
Israeli dinar	605 / 613.3
Indian lire (for 100)	25.3 / 25.8
Japanese yen (for 100)	135.7 / 136.5
Kuwaiti dinar	1232.2 / 1236.3
Lebanese lira	68.5 / 69.3
Omani rial	1026.6 / 1035
Qatari rial	93.1 / 95.8
Saudi riyal	103.7 / 104.2
Swedish crown	57.4 / 57.7
Swiss franc	166.8 / 167.8
Syrian lira	60.8 / 61.3
UAE dirham	97.3 / 97.6
U.K. sterling pound	609.3 / 613.2
U.S. dollar	357.5 / 359.5
W. German mark	142.8 / 143.7

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The weather will be fair with north-westerly moderate winds freshening at times. In Agaba wind will be north-westerly moderate with calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C:
Amman 20/31
Agaba 25/38
Deserts 20/37
Jordan Valley 24/38

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 31, Agaba 37, Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent, Agaba 24 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, fire	199
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Police headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Khadra, J. Amman	42441
Jabbal Amman Maternity	42362
Mathar, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	64171-4
University Hospital	845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	67158
Al-Musharraf, J. Hussein	67127-9
The Islamic, Abdallah	65292
Al-Ahli, Abdallah	64164



PETRA PHOTO

Income tax officials take courses in accountancy, book keeping

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course on accountancy, book keeping and financial analysis began at the Income Tax Department on Monday for assessors of the department.

The 28 participants in the two-week course will listen to lectures by professors from the University of Jordan and specialists from the Income Tax Department. They will lecture on topics directly related to the work of the department.

Acting Income Tax Director Salman Al Tarawneh said on opening the course that such courses are significant in developing and promoting the capabilities and productivity of the department employees.

Another course, organised by the department in which 27 employees participated, ended last Sunday.

Lecture delivered on dancing for education

Special to the Jordan Times
By Najoud Goussous

AMMAN — Mrs. Virginia Shuker, who took leave from her work in the USA to teach dancing this summer at the University of Jordan for girls majoring in physical education, gave a lecture here yesterday at the Haya Arts Centre about dancing and what it is to the way we learn and live. It is a new concept to education, says Mrs. Shuker. "I was asked by the American Centre to give this lecture, and here especially because many people know about dancing but they do not know what its significance is to our life, and because Haya Arts Centre is for children and therefore and as this lecture involves children teachers and parents, we did think it would bring in more people here than anywhere else."

About the course that Mrs. Shuker gave this summer at the

University of Jordan she said, "That was a good experience for me and for the girls (the course was only open for girls). The course included jazz, country, ballet, and other kinds of dancing and aimed at showing what dancing can do to the body by means of understanding what functions the body of the human being can perform including that special fitness achieved by dancing." Mrs. Shuker is specialises in training teachers to be able to help their students learn through dancing, and in a new aspect followed now in the U.S. teaching disabled students dancing in order for them to understand the things around them and be educated like the rest of the normal children.

This was the second lecture given by Mrs. Virginia Shuker in Jordan, and she hopes that these two lectures helped the people who attended them to understand the new possibilities for education

Badran: Israel aims at Bekaa

(Continued from page 1)

another, and if we do not take cognizance of how our citizens think and feel, we may go astray and will not be able to make positive progress," he said.

Jordan's defences

In answer to a question on internal measures being taken to face outside threats against Jordan, Mr. Badran pointed out that internal cohesion was "the rock on which all designs against Jordan will break." He pointed out that ethnic and sectarian differences, which had finally led to the disintegration of the Lebanese army, did not exist in Jordan. "Jordan", he said, "has a strong unified army and people and has withstood tremendous external pressures, that bigger, more powerful countries could not have resisted." He referred to the very "strong pressures" which had been put on Jordan in vain to join the Camp David process.

In answer to a question on the decision to form a Jordanian People's Army, Mr. Badran said that the main objective in taking such a step was not to arm people, but rather to train them in the use of arms used in warfare. Automatic machineguns and other arms used in guerrilla warfare would be

especially purchased for this purpose, and only upon the completion of training would weapons be given out to trained men from special depots and centres, he said.

Mr. Badran said that it was eventually hoped that a People's Army comprising 100,000 trained Jordanian civilians would be formed to support the regular armed forces in fighting the enemy. Answering another question on why diplomatic relations with the United States had not been severed in view of American support for the Israeli invasion, Mr. Badran pointed out that any such procedural measure could only be successful if based on either military power or economic power on the part of the Arabs. Otherwise, he said, such measures could even have negative and futile effects.

The four-hour meeting was attended by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat and Minister of Rural and Municipal Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani. Some 117 town council leaders and 260 village council leaders from all over Jordan attended.

At the end of the discussion, a nine-member committee was formed to formulate and submit recommendations of the council leaders to the government.

Cypriot trade, industry fair to be held

AMMAN (Petra) — A Cyprus commercial-industrial fair will be organised here on Sept. 18 as part of the economic cooperation between Jordan and Cyprus. A Cypriot trade delegation headed by the assistant under-secretary of the Industry and Trade Ministry will arrive in Amman in mid September. The delegation will include representatives of major Cypriot industrial companies for this purpose.

Ministry plans 12 mosques in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — In line with the policy of the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry, 12 mosques will be constructed in the Zarqa District in 1982.

This would bring the total number of mosques in the district to 150.

The Zarqa Awqaf director said contacts are underway with the Chamber of Commerce in the city to utilise endowment lands totalling 200 dunums in area in order to establish commercial and housing buildings.

Minister orders vaccination of cattle

AMMAN (Petra) — The agriculture minister issued a decision on Monday ordering vaccination against cattle plague. According to the decision, veterinary centres will be open for receiving farmers willing to vaccinate their cattle. The ministry warned that those who fail to abide by the instructions will be penalised.

Evening study centres to open for registration

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry has requested the education directorates in the country to take the necessary measures to open registration at the evening study centres.

Mousa back from UNESCO meeting

Jerusalem listed among cities under danger

AMMAN (Petra) — The second United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) conference for cultural policies approved a recommendation to include the old city of Jerusalem in the list of the international cultural cities under danger. The recommendation was passed by a big majority with the United States and Israel the only two states opposing the recommendation. Culture and Youth Ministry Cultural Adviser, Suleiman Mousa, who represented Jordan in the conference held in Mexico, said.

Representatives of the Arab states submitted several draft resolutions to the conference on Palestinian cultural heritage and the city of Jerusalem. The conference which concluded on Aug. 6 and which was attended by 1,000 representatives of states and regional and international organisations, discussed the Israeli aggression on Jerusalem and the destruction of hundreds of villages in the occupied territories as well as the cases of arson at Al Aqsa Mosque and Israel's attempt to empty Jerusalem from its Arab inhabitants.

Mr. Mousa said the conference recommended that appropriate measures be taken against publishing pamphlets or publications instigating hatred against the Palestinian people or harming their cultural identity. The conference also discussed ways of helping the Palestinian people and their educational and cultural institutes.

It also recommended the application of the provisions of the agreement on the protection of international cultural heritage as adopted by the 1982 UNESCO general conference.



Culture and Youth Ministry Cultural Adviser Suleiman Mousa

Arab American chamber sends memo denouncing Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Arab-American chamber of commerce has denounced the Israeli aggression on Lebanon because of its blatant violation of the basic principles of human rights and against the religions of Christianity, Islam and Judaism in a memo received by the Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce on Monday from the board of directors of the Arab-American Chamber of Commerce.

The memo said the use of

advanced American weapons by the Israeli army in its attack on innocent people in Lebanon has harmed the humanitarian principles of the American heritage and the American law on the export of arms.

The board of directors called on the U.S. government to work persistently for stopping the Israeli aggression and establishing peace in Lebanon as well as safeguarding the full withdrawal of the Zionist invasion forces.

Alia introduces new service

AMMAN (Petra) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, introduced on Monday a new service for passengers on its airlines under the motto "welcome — Ya-halla." According to the new system, a girl, wearing the national dress on the airliner would present souvenirs to passengers. She will also serve Arab coffee and will take care of the children and the elderly together as well as brief the passengers on Jordanian cities particularly the tourist and antiquity sites.

Alia Vice President for Public Relations Munib Tuqan said the aim of the new system is to increase service to the passengers and to acquaint them with the achievements accomplished by Jordan in the various fields. He added the step is part of Alia's efforts to modernise service on its airlines, particularly that Jordan is currently witnessing a social, economic, and tourist development and it has become an important centre for world businessmen and tourists.

Institute grants Jordan 10 scholarships through DLDNA

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) informed the Ministry of Education on Monday of the availability of ten scholarship grants for study at the Arab Documentation Institute in Baghdad for the curricular year 1982/1983.

Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, director-

general of the DLDNA said that the period of study in the institute is two years in accordance with the systems followed in universities.

He added that the management of the institute provides free accommodation besides a monthly subsidy of JD 50 to each student selected according to the scholarship system.

Committee discusses filling questionnaire on activities

AMMAN (Petra) — The national Jordanian committee for culture and science held a meeting at the Education Ministry on Monday to discuss the question of filling a questionnaire containing the various cultural activities in Jordan in 1981 and 1982 in preparation for sending to the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) in Tunis.

ALECSO has sent the questionnaires to the Arab countries to prepare studies on the cultural activities of these countries to

submit them to the authorities in the Arab countries to benefit from them in the field of general planning.

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3. Mercedes tank 2626 for transporting water.
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5. Survey equipment.

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His Majesty King Hussein unveils the foundation stone at the construction site of the King Abdullah Mosque on Monday. (Petra photo)

Hussein attends ceremony at King Abdullah mosque site

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein attended on Monday the celebration organised by the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry, for laying down the foundation stone to the building of mosque named after King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The ceremony is part of the country's celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of King Hussein's accession to the throne.

Awqaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif made a speech affirming that the Jordanian people are proud of King Hussein's leadership which has been an example of courageous and wise leadership. He also reviewed the life of the founder of the kingdom, the late King Abdullah, which was characterised by "sacrifices since he assumed the leadership of the country."

King Hussein was then briefed on the design of the project which is located west of the capital. The mosque can accommodate 3,000 worshippers and consists of a hall for lady worshippers capable of accommodating 350 ladies. The minaret is 60 metres high. The mosque also includes halls and a royal suite, a hall for teaching Koran, a housing area, and a conference hall which can accommodate 750 persons. It also

includes a library and various offices.

The ceremony was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the prime minister, the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, the chief of the Royal Court, the speaker of the National

Consultative Council (NCC), the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, the court minister, the chief qadi, the ministers and several NCC and Upper House of Parliament members. The ceremony was also attended by Arab and Muslim diplomats in Jordan.

Dudin meets W.German envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin received at his office on Monday the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, who was accompanied by a West German seeds expert.

They discussed the practical steps to implement the project for improving and raising potato seeds in the country.

The project will be implemented in cooperation between the Agriculture Ministry, the cooperative organisation and the government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Under-secretary takes office

AMMAN (Petra) — Mu'taz Al Bilbisi assumed his new post as public works under-secretary as of Monday.

Meeting in Irbid reviews water shortage

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governor Abd Khalaf Dawudiyeh presided over a meeting of governorate officials here on Monday.

Participants in the meeting decided to increase the quantities of water pumped to Irbid City from 7,000 to 8,800 cubic metres per day.

Natural Resources Authority digs water wells in north

AMMAN (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has begun implementing the project of digging exploratory and productive water wells in various parts of northern Jordan as part of the project which the NRA is implementing cooperation with the American geological research department.

An NRA spokesman said that so far, 14 wells out of 40 have been dug for the purpose of this project. The rest of the wells are expected

to be dug in 1982 and 1983. The NRA has ordered the purchase of two rigs to take part in the digging operations, and source added that the objective behind implementing the project is to assess the hydrogeological characteristics of the under-ground water for the purposes of future planning for drinking, irrigation and industry in the area. The spokesman said the cost of the project is estimated at \$10 million in which USAID is participating \$5 million.

Central Bank to attend Arab bankers' meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Central Bank will participate in the seventh meeting of the governors of the Arab central banks and monetary officials which will be held in Abu Dhabi. The meeting will last two days.

The governors will discuss several topics related to the banking sector such as the field survey of the sector, insurance, communications networks among central banks and monetary institutions, and departments dealing with joint Arab action. They will also discuss the instruments of the

Arab financial market, and the plan for the unified Arab speech which will be delivered in the next annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as the monetary policies applied in the Arab countries and other topics.

Central Bank Deputy Governor Hussein Al Qasem left Amman for Abu Dhabi on Monday at the head of a delegation including Research Department Chief Adib Haddad and assistant Research Department Chief Jamal Salah to participate in the meeting.

Ministry approves Mafraq budget

MAFRAQ (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has approved the Mafraq Municipality budget for 1982 totalling JD 600,000 to develop and modernise public services and utilities in the city.

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ALWAHA STORES

Al Waha Stores apologise for being unable to receive customers on Wednesday Aug. 18, 1982, and will resume normal work on Thursday, Aug. 19, 1982.

Jordan Times

For independent Arab political news published in English by the Jordanian Press Syndicate
 Published daily except on public holidays and on days when the Jordanian Press Syndicate is closed for business

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The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays and on days when the Jordanian Press Syndicate is closed for business. The Jordan Times is available from the Jordanian Press Syndicate.

The Reagan-Begin vision

HERE'S A puzzle that Mr. Ronald Reagan might help us resolve in those spare moments he has free from defending Israel's invasion of Lebanon: How is it that a majority of Israelis supports the Israeli action in Lebanon but the same majority, according to the latest poll, believes the war has failed to eliminate "the problem of Palestinian guerrillas and Palestinian terrorism"?

The answer lies in the perceptions and misperceptions of those people who look at the Palestinians only in terms of guerrillas and terrorists, a group that is unofficially headed by the president of the United States, to judge by the actions and words of that president during the past ten weeks. In Reagan-Begin eyes, the Palestinians are either terrorists who must be killed or pacified political idiots who can be herded into a bantustan-like piece of land under the terms of an "autonomy" formula that is enforced by Israeli guns and American money. When it seems that there are, indeed, other Palestinians, such as the thousands who have resisted the American-Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the way to deal with this previously unregistered species of Palestinian is... to

evacuate them to other Arab countries and make believe they have gone away.

Well, this sort of sandbox vision of the world may make sense to the blinkered Reagan-Begin school of thought, but polls have shown clearly that it is not convincing to the American or Israeli public. The Palestinian people have not accepted Camp David and have not been all killed by the American-Israeli arsenal. What to do with them? Dispersal of the PLO leadership will gain some time for those, like the Reagan-Begin crowd, who believe the Palestine issue will fade away by itself—perhaps a few months, at most. After that, the Palestine issue will need to be addressed yet again. One wonders: Will the Reagan-Begin crowd try MX missiles against the Palestinians next time around? Neutron bombs? Stealth bombers? Laser beams fired from the Space Shuttle? What will the people of America and the people of Israel say after the next war, when they once again proclaim that the American-Israeli war machine has not resolved the "problem of Palestinian guerrillas and terrorists"? Give us what you've got, Mr. Reagan.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Though stabbed, they're still patriots

The recent statements given by Sheikh Hassan Khaled, head casuist of the Lebanese Republic, (Shi'ite leader) Sheikh Mohammad Mahdi Shamsuddin and national leader Rimon Edeh came to reassure that the Lebanese leadership is perceptive of all dangers surrounding Lebanon as an outcome of the Israeli invasion. The obvious goals of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon were but to rip apart the unity of Lebanon and the Lebanese, falsify the will of that people and, consequently, acclaim a new leadership that would emerge out from the Zionist "cloak", performing the "legitimate guise" of the Israeli occupation of the country. The statements also made known the Lebanese leadership's confidence that the Lebanese and Palestinian issues are in an ultimate link and that the repulsion of the plans of the enemy is a joint responsibility borne by the two peoples who are targets of liquidation and extermination plots.

The statements were a timely reply to the day-to-day Israeli invented provisions within the frame of its attempts to trip down all imminent

Al Dustour: Israel is the pride of

Israeli Premier Menachem Begin recently said that Israel had rejected requests for allowing international observers to enter Beirut, because it (Israel) considered the U.N. as an anti-Israeli committee and that all world organisations were already charged against Israel. The Israeli prime minister cited as evidence the anti-Israeli stances and decisions that were taken in all issues subjected to discussion before those organisations. But the fact that the state of Israel was created by the implementation of one of the resolutions of the said organisations points out to the confusion and the conspicuous distortion of facts in the speech of the Israeli official.

Israel could manage to match Hitler in his Nazism and brutality by bombing the Palestinian

settlements for the so-called "Beirut crisis", especially the condition that provided for the evacuation of the Palestinians from west Beirut prior to the arrival of the multinational force. Such a condition would create a state of "military vacuum" in Beirut—a situation that will enable Israel to impose its domination on the whole country and a path through which it can designate the leadership expected to work in favour of the Israelis' best interests.

Israel, on the other hand, would not hesitate to direct a fatal blow to its own agents in Lebanon should they try to raise any future objection to the Israelis. The Lebanese people, anyway, will be capable of suppressing all aggressive plans if they maintain their unity and keep closing their ranks.

While we hail the Lebanese sincere and patriotic leaders we make clear to those who sold their conscience to Satan and who were content with the destruction of their homeland that they would, someday, encounter the same fate faced by their similars in the past stages of the history.

racists

camps everywhere, attacking Iraqi nuclear establishment although it operated under the surveillance of the U.N., its attacks (against Arabs and Arab interests) both inside and outside the West Bank and its last siege of Beirut ignoring all condemnations by the world community.

The question that arises now on the occasion of the emergency session of the U.N. today while the Israeli aggression is approaching its climax is whether the Arabs have prepared for a working plan to be carried out in the current sessions of the world organisation so that we can expect an effective and decisive resolution that will, in one way or the other, curb the Israelis, by providing for punitive actions or even kicking the Zionist state outside the international assembly.

Does Reagan's 'toughness' with Israel conform with West Europe's wishes?

By Harvey Morris
 Reuter

LONDON — Western European officials are encouraged by Washington's new tough line with its Israeli ally but are cautious about seeing it as a major shift in U.S. policy.

Officials say they would like to hope President Reagan's warning to Israel over its bombardment of besieged West Beirut was the prelude to a further reassessment of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

President Reagan was quoted as expressing his outrage at last week's air attacks on the Lebanese capital that temporarily halted U.S.-sponsored negotiations on evacuating Palestinian guerrillas from the city.

But Western European officials are wary of predicting any major new Middle East initiative by the United States once the guerrillas have left.

They say the European Community governments have already pointed out to Washington that the current peace mission of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib relates only to the Beirut crisis and that this is not the main key to a lasting peace.

British Foreign Office Minister Douglas Hurd commented in a radio interview this week: "...The Americans do need to look again at their whole Middle East policy and in particular at the way in which we can solve the Palestinian question, because until that is solved there will be further outbreaks of this kind and Israel will not have security."

Wider issue

So far the Reagan administration has balked at linking the Lebanon crisis to the wider issue of the Palestinian question.

Washington supports Israeli demands for a withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) guerrillas from West Beirut and President Reagan's angry reaction to the latest bombardment appeared aimed at Israeli methods in Lebanon rather than political strategy there.

"Reagan is angry at yet another example of the Israeli tail wagging the American dog", one Western European diplomat commented. "The president is obviously distressed at the sight of civilian casualties in Lebanon but that, in

itself, does not represent a fundamental shift in U.S. policy."

The shift the Western Europeans would like to see is a recognition by Washington that lasting peace can only be founded on granting the four million Palestinians self-determination and possibly a state of their own.

European community officials say they fear that if the Palestinians are denied any political return for a PLO withdrawal from Beirut, hardline groups may revert to terrorist tactics that will further destabilise the Middle East.

The officials also fear that, without a completely fresh U.S. initiative, the chances are slim for satisfactory progress towards peace within the framework of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords.

Talks between Egypt and Israel on limited autonomy for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have long been stalled and prospects for receiving them have receded even further since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"It would be very difficult for Egypt to sit down (with Israel) for autonomy talks at the present

time," one senior European official said last week.

Europe has no influence

Western European diplomats acknowledge that in the present crisis the Community's influence on the United States is slim and that on Israel practically nonexistent.

Israel has rejected all Western European attempts to offer solutions to the Middle East crisis since the Community issued its 1980 Venice declaration urging that the PLO be involved in any future talks on a settlement.

Middle East analysts say that at the core of Israel's stormy relationship with Western Europe is the Israeli belief that the Europeans are seeking to preserve the PLO as a political entity while Israel is dedicated to destroying it.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday attacked France for acting like an enemy and of being a land of rampant anti-semitism after the French supported a U.N. call for an arms embargo against Israel.

Traditionally pro-Israeli Holland has condemned the Israeli

bombardment and the Israeli West Beirut but Western European diplomats do not believe the Hague's generally good ties with the Israelis would count for much at the present time.

because of its apparent inability to influence Israeli policy, the European Community seems to concentrate its efforts on persuading Washington to reassess its policies, according to senior officials.

They will try to persuade the Americans that the present rights of events in Lebanon will only result in further instability in the region.

Western European officials say Israel's actions in Lebanon are menacing the chances of setting up a strong government there, a declared aim of both the U.S. and Israeli governments.

But the officials are not optimistic about swinging Washington round to the Western European view at an early date.

One senior official said this week: "Although we believe (U.S. Secretary of State) George Shultz wants to move in that direction (towards an overall settlement), there is no sign he is in any hurry."

At last, Russians get moved by the apparent solution of the Lebanese crisis

By Richard Balmforth
 Reuter

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, with much to gain and lose from the Lebanese crisis, is looking on uneasily as parties to the conflict appear to be inching towards agreement on a withdrawal of Palestinian commandos from west Beirut.

Diplomats say that after weeks of barbed criticism of the peace mission of U.S. envoy Philip Habib, the state-controlled Soviet media is now showing the first signs of grudging acceptance of the realities of the situation.

But Middle East watchers believe that the Kremlin remains ultimately fearful that any arrangement involving the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the United States could erode the special, if still difficult, relationship it has reached with the PLO.

"These are tricky days for the Kremlin," one diplomat said. "They cannot afford to stay out in the cold condemning a U.S.-supported withdrawal if their allies take part in it. At the same time, they must be wondering

what the future of their relations with the PLO will be if they reach some sort of working arrangement with Washington," the diplomat said.

Moscow's frustration

With Moscow still firmly in the sidelines in the Middle East, the Soviet leadership has been limited to pronouncements that have only emphasised Moscow's frustration at its exclusion from a diplomatic role.

The only new element to emerge from messages to Mr. Reagan from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in July and early this month was that Moscow supports a U.N. force to supervise evacuation of Palestinian forces.

But it remains categorically opposed to U.S. troops being sent to the crisis zone and, in a cryptic warning, said that such a move by Washington would cause the Soviet Union to "build its policy with due consideration of this fact."

Condemning the Israeli attacks on West Beirut in the sharpest language, Mr. Brezhnev has called on Mr. Reagan to restrain Israel and suggested the United States

must shoulder much of the blame for the present bloodshed.

But Mr. Brezhnev's messages and remarks presented in interview form in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda on July 21 had revealed continuing frustration at Moscow's inability to influence events in Lebanon, diplomatic sources said.

No challenge to U.S.

At the same time, they have made it clear that the Soviet Union intends to stay clear of any sudden twists and policy innovations in an attempt to challenge the United States diplomatically in the conflict.

More particularly, diplomats now see signs that Moscow has faced up to the possibility of a U.S.-forged Palestinian withdrawal.

Soviet newspapers last Wednesday spelled out without comment details of discussions between Mr. Habib, PLO leader Yasser Arafat and the Lebanese government and for the first time listed those Arab countries preparing to provide sanctuary to Palestinian forces.

At the same time it added: "Tel-

Aviv, however, continues to obstruct a solving of the problem of west Beirut even in the form in which it has been presented by Habib..."

Diplomats saw this comment, reproduced in several Soviet newspapers, as Moscow's first tiny shift towards expressing support for the U.S.-forged evacuation plan. Soviet media had suggested openly at the start of Mr. Habib's mission that he was in league with Israeli forces.

Diplomats see plenty to disquieten the Kremlin in all this. Any arrangement involving the United States and the Palestinians would bring these two sides that much closer and create some use in Moscow which has set much stake on the PLO, they said.

However, if the bulk of the Palestinians and the PLO leadership finally end up in Syria, Moscow's regional ally, Soviet links with the PLO could remain relatively unchanged, they added.

Diplomats agreed that it was vital to Soviet long-term interests in the Middle East that any withdrawal of PLO forces did not lead to the disappearance of the Palestinian question as a political issue.

Soviets blame Arabs

As Soviet frustration over its exclusion from Middle East diplomacy has increased so has the stridency of its attacks on moderate Arab states.

Since the Lebanese crisis erupted, Moscow has made it clear that lack of Arab unity and the reluctance of other Arab states to come to the assistance of the PLO is a prime factor in the plight of the Palestinians.

In an unusually sharp attack, Tass news agency spoke last Tuesday of "the double-faced stand" taken by a number of Arab governments which it said had compelled Palestinian and Lebanese forces to go it alone against Israeli forces.

Tass, clearly echoing Soviet views, also carried an Algerian press commentary which urged Arab countries to reconsider their relations with those states supporting Israel.

"The Arab Nation has enough means to repulse resolutely Tel Aviv and its patrons. Suffice it to recall the oil embargo of 1973," Tass quoted the Algerian commentary as saying.

Organised labour is in retreat, most sharply in Britain

By Leslie Dowd
 LONDON — Britain's trades

unions, not so long ago a byword for industrial militancy, have been

showing an unaccustomed timidity lately and Britons are wondering if it will last.

Enfeebled by an economic recession, some workers have accepted wage freezes, even pay cuts in some cases that would have been regarded as unthinkable in the 1960s and early 1970s.

The collapse last month of a national strike by train drivers was a further symptom of the relative weakness of the unions.

Across the world organised labour is in retreat because of the recession, but nowhere so sharply as in Britain, where the first trades unions were born in the 19th century.

Pay rises in the manufacturing industry in the past year have only just topped seven per cent, well below the current 9.5 per cent inflation rate.

At the same time workers spent only a total of four million days on strike last year, a remarkable reversal from 11 million man days lost in 1980 and one which flew in the face of Britain's image as a strike-prone nation.

Productivity is climbing too, and labour costs are falling — both fulfilling key aims of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's strategy for a fundamental rejuvenation of industry.

Industries such as British Leyland, the state-owned motor vehicle manufacturer, are citing a new mood of cooperation from a once-fractious workforce.

At its new automated production line at Longbridge, the main plant, each worker now produces 42 cars a year — a 30 per cent gain on 1980.

The railwaymen's annual conference in June suspended a pay strike on the day it was called by

the executive in a display of independence by a union's rank and file.

Even the coalminers, credited with bringing down Edward Heath's Conservative government with a crippling strike in 1973, this year settled for a 9.3 per cent pay rise and ignored their executive's recommendation to down tools for 22 per cent.

...Mrs. Thatcher, riding high in prestige after driving Argentina off the Falklands, was "in a better position than most other recent British prime ministers to break the union grip."

The big question, not least for industrialists eager to match European and Japanese efficiency, is whether it will last.

The miners, now led by militant Left-Winger Arthur Scargill, are waiting in the wings for a confrontation in the next pay round, voting to demand a 30 per cent pay rise in 1983.

And a pot of union troubles is boiling in the state health service with some 900,000 workers staging sporadic strikes to back their 12 per cent pay claim. The health workers, including most nurses, have called a five-day strike next week.

Besides battling for higher pay, the unions are locked in a struggle against Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit trying to curb their powers.

Mr. Tebbit has introduced a bill which the unions regard as the most determined assault on their privileges for many years. The legislation, to be enacted later this year, would sweep away legal immunities they have enjoyed since 1906 as well as protecting the individual's right not to join a union.

The agenda for next month's annual conference of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), the central body of organised labour, bristles with angry calls to action.

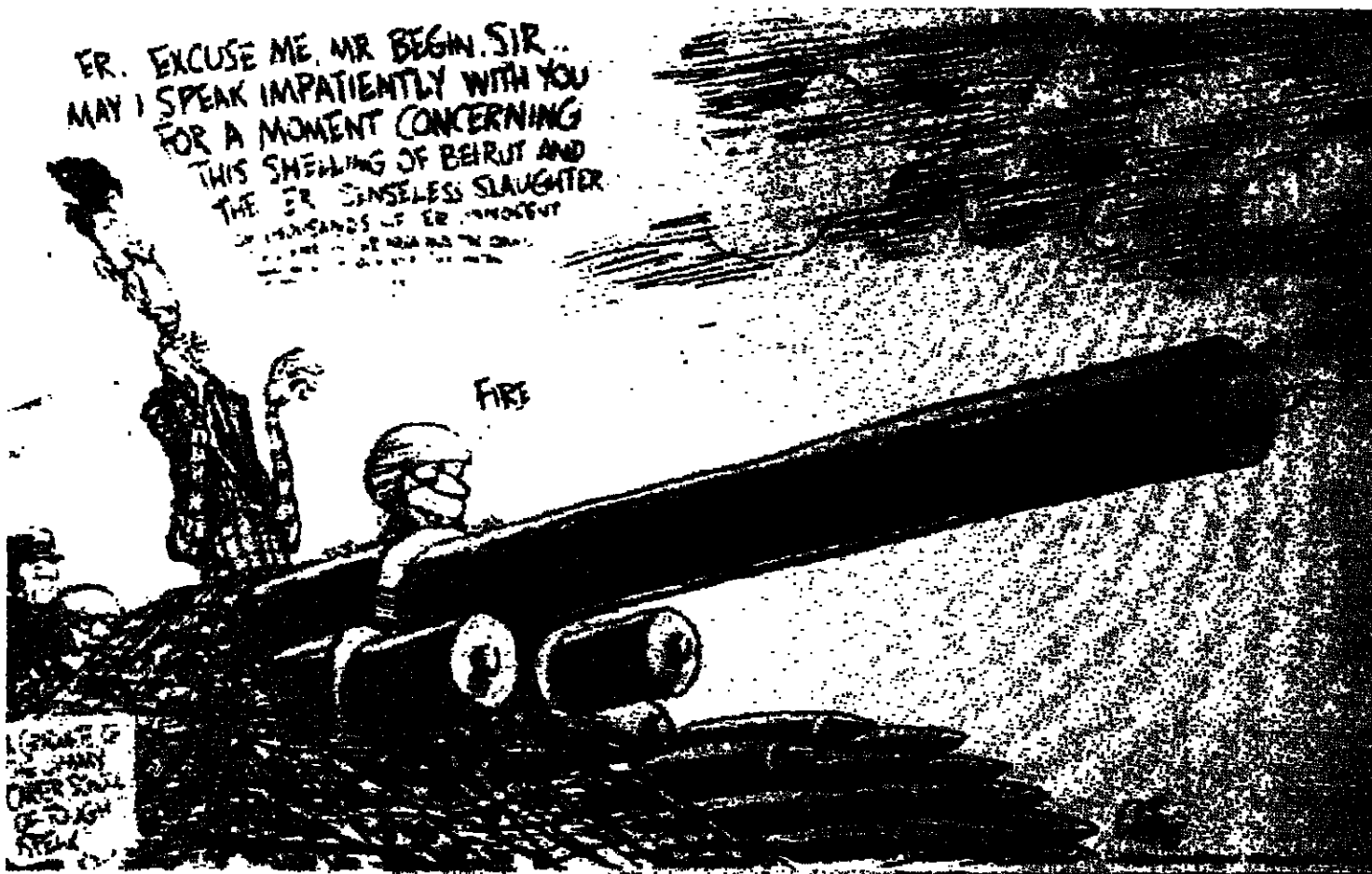
Mrs. Thatcher should get some strong pointers to the present state of the unions from the extent to which they can mobilise their dispirited members against the bill.

The unions know they face growing public impatience and intolerance towards strikes. Clearly the recession and rising unemployment have had a savage effect in moderating pay demands and bringing some much-needed realism to the bargaining table.

Britain has a record 3.2 million or 13 per cent of the workforce unemployed and some economists predict the number of jobless will hit 3.5 million next year. In the public sector Mrs. Thatcher has sought with some success to hold down pay rises by enforcing tough spending limits on the huge nationalised industries.

"Britain's unions are cowed, not broken," pronounced the latest issue of the influential magazine, the Economist.

But if wear off to say that Mrs. Thatcher, riding high in prestige after driving Argentina off the Falklands, was "in a better position than most other recent British prime ministers to break the union grip."



FBI agent draws out a tale of mob war

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reider

NEW YORK — For days in the air-conditioned comfort of a New York courtroom, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has been spinning out a tale of mob war straight from the pages of "The Godfather."

He has told of sitting on a Brooklyn rooftop feeding pigeons while a mob captain calmly ordered him to kill a man, cautioning him to be careful because the intended target becomes dangerous when "he's cooked-up."

He has told of being informed by another man — one of five men now on trial for criminal conspiracy — of a murder in which parts of the victim's stomach went flying.

"You should have seen when they shot him," he testified being

told as if he had missed the year's top sporting event.

The agent recounting all this and more is Joseph Pistone, who for six years, separated from his wife and children, spied on organized crime, befriending contacts in the Joe Bonanno crime family that dominates part of New York City and has links along the U.S. East Coast.

In a sense, Mr. Pistone, 43, is a reluctant witness. The FBI had not wanted him to testify using his real name.

The bureau was afraid its agent and star spy would be exposed to danger if his real name was used. But Federal District Court Judge Robert Sweet insisted defendants had a right to know who their accusers are.

To the mob, Mr. Pistone was known as Donnie Brasco when he and several other agents set up an

illegal off-hours bar near Tampa, Florida, six years ago.

Mr. Pistone, who once worked for U.S. navy intelligence before joining the FBI and going undercover, used the club to develop contacts within organized crime.

He pretended to be a jewel thief and burglar and he carried a concealed microphone in his cowboy boots to beam back to recording agents the "table talk" of those he met.

The contacts

Five of his "contacts," Benjamin "Lefty Guns" Ruggiero, John "Boobie" Cerasani, Nicholas Santora, Antonio "Boots" Tomasulo and Anthony Rabito, are now on trial for a racketeering conspiracy that includes the murders of three men.

Mr. Pistone's testimony has centred on talks with Mr. Ruggiero, whom he identified as "a made member" of the Bonanno family and on meetings with Dominick "Sonny Black" Napolitano, who was a captain in the family before disappearing.

Much of the defence cross-examination has centred on whether Mr. Pistone attempted to entrap the accused men and whether he wanted a man killed because that man was claiming he made a lot of money from a \$250,000 drug deal.

The defence maintains that all five men are innocent of any conspiracy and are simply ordinary businessmen.

After testifying for three days on what he learned as a friend of the underworld, including details of a war for control of the Bonanno family, he was grilled by

defence lawyers out to discredit him.

In testimony on last Thursday, Mr. Pistone admitted asking his main alleged Mafia contact, Mr. Ruggiero, to kill a rival mobster, despite strict FBI rules barring agents from encouraging or taking part in crimes.

The man that Mr. Pistone wanted killed was reputed gangster Anthony Mirra, whose body was found riddled with bullets a year later.

'We don't do that'

But Mr. Pistone said he made the suggestion knowing it would be ignored by Mr. Ruggiero and he insisted that Mirra's later death was just a coincidence. He quoted Mr. Ruggiero as saying,

"no, we don't do that (kill) to friends."

Defence lawyers also zeroed in on \$41,000 that Mr. Pistone gave Mr. Ruggiero, alleged to have been for help in shady deals.

They charge that the more money he gave Mr. Ruggiero, the more the alleged gangster, who constantly complained of being broke, talked.

The defence lawyers say that Mr. Ruggiero was just an unwitting natural-born embellisher of tall tales who responded like Pavlov's dog to the sight of dollar bills.

Mr. Pistone also admitted to supplying 41 videotapes of obscenity films to Napolitano and to taking \$5,000 from him with the promise he would loan the money out for a return of \$60,000 in a year.

Under questioning, Mr. Pistone admitted he had no idea of how usury worked. "I never went to school for that," he said.

wedding they both attended.

Feeding pigeons

Later, Mr. Pistone said he was told while feeding pigeons on a Brooklyn rooftop that it would be all right if he ran into the son down in Florida and killed him.

Mr. Pistone added that he did not obey the orders and the FBI considered finding the son and warning him that a contract was out for his life.

The agent said he was adopted by the Bonanno family and told he would be made a member when there was an opening.

He added he was told: "When you walk around, you can smack anyone you want in the mouth."

Funnelling drugs

Mr. Pistone also denied funnelling drugs to the Mafia or committing any crime during his six years in the underground.

The FBI agent told of a mob killing of three men and how "mob captain" Napolitano became incensed when the body of one of the men, Alphonse "Sunny Red" Indelicato, was found.

Napolitano, who later disappeared, feared that "Sunny Red's" son would come after him. He was so afraid that he ordered Mr. Pistone to wear a gun to a

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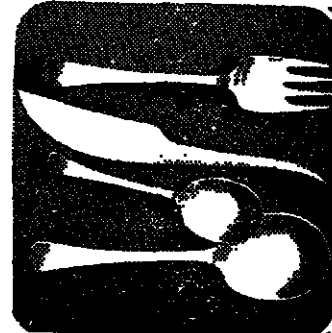
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Gerulaitis beats Lendl, wins his 3rd Grand Prix title of the year



Vitas Gerulaitis... winning the Canadian Open

TORONTO (R) — Vitas Gerulaitis of the U.S. beat Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl 4-6, 6-1, 6-3 to win the \$300,000 Canadian Open Men's Tennis Championships Sunday.

The victory for the fourth-seeded Gerulaitis, 28, was worth \$48,000 and was his third Grand Prix title of the year. Lendl, 22, who was trying to become the first player to win this tournament for three consecutive years, collected \$24,000.

It was Lendl's first defeat in 17 Grand Prix matches. He had beaten Gerulaitis twice this year but the American now has a 3-2 over the Czechoslovak.

"We had a couple of tight matches in the past, see-saw bat-

les, but I never could quite put him away," said Gerulaitis, who is ranked fifth in the world. "After the first set I was definitely thinking of three sets."

Lendl, who fell behind 3-0 in the first two sets and trailed 2-0 in the final set, said he was never in the match and blamed his performance on poor footwork.

"I didn't play the way I would like to. My footing was really bad. On running, on everything, I was moving so bad I couldn't get the balls," said Lendl, ranked fourth in the world.

Lendl, who has won more than a million dollars this year, added: "You play bad every few matches."

West German Hingsen set new world record for decathlon

ULM, West Germany (R) — Juergen Hingsen, a tall, powerful West German, became the world's greatest athlete here Sunday by setting a world record of 8,723 points for the decathlon during his country's national athletics championships.

Hingsen, 24, turned in an exceptionally fast 1,500 metres time of four minutes 15.14 seconds in the final event to beat the existing record of 8,707 points set by Daley Thompson of Britain in Gotz, Austria, on May 22 this year.

The 2.00 metres, 102 kgs Hingsen went into the 1,500 needing a time of 4:17.20 to beat Thompson's mark and his clocking sent a packed stadium crowd wild with delight and admiration.

Ironically, Hingsen had finished second to Thompson when the British athlete broke the previous record of 8,649 held by another West German, Guido Kratschmer, in Gotz in May. His total that day was 8,529.

After his final run, Hingsen fell to his knees in a gesture of triumph and exhaustion. "Juergen is a marvellous fighter, always highly motivated and

impulsive to the point of overflowing," his trainer, Wolfgang Bergmann, said.

The moustachioed Hingsen had appeared to have a shot at the new mark Saturday. He covered the 100 metres in 10.74 seconds, longjumped 7.85 metres, reached 2.15 in the high jump and 16 metres in the shot before covering the 400 metres in a personal best of 47.65 seconds.

Sunday he set off with a 14.64 second clocking in the hurdles, then followed up by throwing the discus 44.92 seconds. His pole vault was 4.60 metres and he threw the javelin 63.10 metres to give himself an outside chance of the record if he could find a fast 1,500 metres at the end of the gruelling competition.

Sigi Wentz was second Sunday with a total of 8,225 points while Kratschmer was third with 8,215.

It was a disappointing competition for the 29-year-old former world record holder, who has been troubled by a series of injuries this year which prevented him competing until June.

Taylor dies after pileup at motorcycle Grand Prix

IMATRA, Finland (R) — British motorcyclist Jock Taylor died in hospital of injuries received in a pileup during the sidecar event at the Finnish Motorcycling Grand Prix Sunday, hospital sources said.

The sources at the Lappeenranta central hospital, where the 28-year-old Taylor was rushed after the crash, said he died of internal injuries during emergency surgery.

The two-time world sidecar champion had been trapped in the wreckage of his motorcycle after he and British partner Benga Johansson had crashed into an electricity pylon at the side of the track on the fourth lap of their event.

Heavy rescue equipment was needed to free him from the wreckage and he was rushed to hospital with two broken legs.

Hospital sources said initially

there was no danger to his life but the full extent of his injuries did not become apparent until surgery. They said Taylor died some hours after the crash.

Taylor, a Scotsman, in the second rider to have been killed on the Imatra street track. In 1964 British rider Vernon Cottle died during practice when he slid off the track in the hair-pin curve.

During the last few years there has been frequent discussion about the safety of the 4,950 metres street track here.

For next year's Grand Prix the organisers have promised to rebuild some of the most dangerous parts of the circuit, particularly the so-called alley, where large trees line both sides of the track.

Many riders have also found the track's surface too bumpy.

Big three get off to good start at World Basketball Championship

BOGOTA (R) — The big three, Yugoslavia, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, all got off to a winning start in the opening games of the ninth men's World Basketball Championship Sunday night.

Yugoslavia, the defending champions, breezed past Czechoslovakia 101-80 and should record another success Monday night when they tackle Uruguay, beaten 87-78 by Canada, in Group "C" in Bucaramanga.

The Canadians, pre-tournament underdogs, have emerged as favourites to join Yugoslavia in the finals and should account for the unimaginative Czechoslovaks.

In Group "B" in Medellin, the inexperienced Ivory Coast were no match for the Soviets who

strolled to a 129-87 victory.

Monday night the Soviet Union face Australia, surprise 75-73 winners over Brazil in extra-time.

The U.S. team, comprised mainly of university students, had no trouble in beating China 96-73 and should swamp Panama in their second Group "A" clash.

Panama were beaten 88-83 by Spain and are faced with the task of beating the Americans to retain any interest in the championship.

The first two from each group will go through to the finals which start on Thursday in Cali where they will be joined by hosts Colombia.

The bottom two in each section will contest a consolation round in Cucuta.



Italy's Elio de Angelis (right) drives his Lotus across the finish line instantly before Keke Rosberg in his Williams at the end of the Austrian Grand Prix race Sunday.

Rosberg of Finland boosts his challenge for Formula One title

ZELTWEG, Austria (R) — Keke Rosberg of Finland boosted his challenge for the Formula One drivers' title with his second place in Sunday's Austrian motor racing Grand Prix, won by Elio de Angelis of Italy in a Lotus.

In one of the most exciting and surprising finishes of the year, de Angelis nudged his front wheel just ahead of Rosberg's Williams after the fancied turbo-charged cars of Brabham and Renault dropped out.

It was the first win for Lotus since Mario Andretti raced to victory in the Dutch Grand Prix at Zandvoort in 1978.

Rosberg's six points for second give him a total of 33, putting him second in the drivers' table behind France's Didier Pironi. The Frenchman has 39 points but will be unable to race again this season following his crash at Hockenheim last weekend.

But with only 16 points separating the second and 10th places with three races to go, the championship is still wide open.

Rosberg, 33, has been one of the most consistent drivers this season, piloting his non-turbo Williams into the points in eight of the 13 Grands Prix. He joined the Formula One circuit with Theodore cars in 1978.

De Angelis' first victory came only a few hours after Lotus announced they were signing him for 1983, when they will have a turbo-charged engine from Renault.

Lotus chief Colin Chapman said: "We are happy to have Elio with us again. We believe he is a winner, and with Renault turbo engines we are certain that next year he will prove it."

The 24-year-old Italian, whose best to date was a second place in the 1980 Brazilian Grand Prix, moved from 10th to sixth place in the championship with 22 points.

That put him behind Austria's Niki Lauda, whose fifth place Sunday left him fourth overall on 26 points, one ahead of France's Alain Prost, whose Renault dropped out of the race Sunday.

Patrick Tambay of Ferrari, winner last weekend at Hockenheim but fourth here despite losing a lap early in the race for a tyre change, moved to joint seventh with compatriot Rene Arnoux of Renault and Italian Riccardo Patrese of Brabham on 19 points.

Patrese was leading Sunday, after successfully completing a new technique of starting with a half-full tank and soft tyres, coming in for a lighting fill-and-change in the 23rd lap and returning still in the lead.

But his engine seized on the 27th lap. Arnoux, who won pole position in the past three Austrian Grands Prix, dropped out in the 19th lap with ignition failure.

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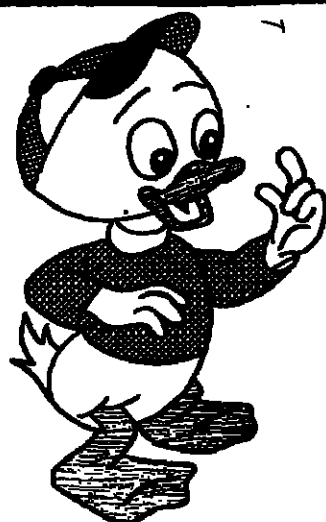
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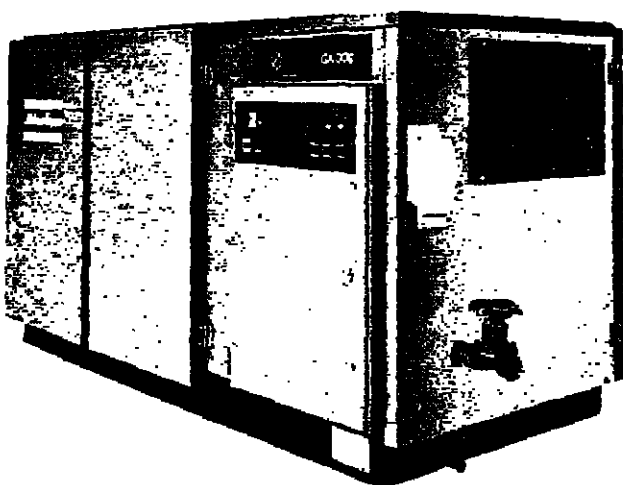
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The Jordan Valley Authority announces the invitation to tender of Tender No. 18/82 for the supply and installation of air conditioning system in three hospitals in the Jordan Valley.

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WORLD

Jaruzelski arrives in Crimea for meeting with Brezhnev

MOSCOW (R) — Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived in the Crimea Monday for a holiday meeting with President Leonid Brezhnev against a background of concern in Moscow about recent unrest in Gdansk and other cities.

Gen. Jaruzelski is the third East European leader to call on Mr. Brezhnev at his Black Sea retreat and his talks are likely to be dominated by the threat of renewed protests by underground members of the Solidarity trade union.

Solidarity, suspended when the general declared martial law last December, has called for a two-week campaign of protests to start Monday, the second anniversary of the founding of an inter-factory committee in Gdansk.

Underground leaders have called for mass peaceful demonstrations on Aug. 31, the anniversary of the Gdansk agreement of 1980 which led to the birth of the Soviet bloc's first free trade union.

The Soviet and Polish leaders are likely to agree on the need for

a firm line against all street protests, as they did when Gen. Jaruzelski came to Moscow in March.

During that visit he promised Mr. Brezhnev to deal in a resolute manner with all signs of "anarchy and disturbance."

Last month Mr. Brezhnev sent a telegram on Poland's national day voicing full support for the general's efforts to "root counter-revolution" and rebuild the demoralised Communist Party.

Behind the statements of support, the Kremlin has seemed uncertain about the more liberal aspects of Gen. Jaruzelski's policies.

Soviet press reporting on Poland was favourable and optimistic during the first four months of martial law, but it took on a note of greater caution after street rioting in May.

In recent weeks the official press has said virtually nothing of substance about Poland, indicating uncertainty in Moscow

about whether Gen. Jaruzelski's "normalisation" is really working.

In particular, the Kremlin is believed to have argued strongly against allowing the Pope to visit Poland this year—advice which was followed in Warsaw.

Pope John Paul is now supposed to come to his homeland sometime in 1983.

The Kremlin leaders will need to be convinced that the release of most solidarity detainees and other relaxation steps announced by the military rulers will not backfire.

Gdansk police on alert

Police went on special alert in Gdansk to prevent street disturbances.

Eyewitnesses said police laid a tight cordon around the entrance to the shipyards and a nearby monument to workers killed in riots in 1970. Employees of the yard were allowed through and work appeared to be normal.

After the morning shift, however, workers were let out of the yards in small groups, apparently to prevent any repetition of a protest march which began there last Friday and was broken up by police using tear gas and water cannons.

Solidarity underground leaders have called for distribution of leaflets and posters supporting the union in the two weeks starting Monday. There was no sign of an immediate response to the call, but underground sources indicated it could start later.

The official Soviet news agency TASS described Gen. Jaruzelski's trip as a "short working visit", a formulation that indicated the two sides would be having specific discussion on the Polish troubles.

This contrasted with Crimean meetings this month and last involving Mr. Brezhnev and the Czechoslovak and East German party chiefs which were officially labelled holiday visits.

Spadolini succeeds in patching up his 5-party government

SELVA GARDENA, Italy (R) — President Sandro Pertini resumed his holidays in the Dolomites Monday confident that Italy's 42nd post-war government will soon be set up.

The 83-year-old pipe-smoking president was called back to the capital nine days ago to accept the resignation of Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's five-party government.

"A new government will shortly be formed. I left everything in the hands of Mr. Spadolini who is my friend and whom I trust," Mr. Pertini said as he arrived in this Alpine resort to resume his holidays in a police training camp.

Only last Friday prospects for a settlement looked remote, but a change of mind by influential Socialist Party Leader Bettino Craxi paved the way for a com-

promise and the crisis appeared to have blown over as suddenly as it exploded.

The crisis was triggered by the withdrawal of the Socialists from Mr. Spadolini's previous government in angry reaction to "snipers" within the coalition voting down cabinet-approved financial measures.

Mr. Spadolini is the leader of the small Republican Party.

Mr. Craxi soon found himself isolated in his initial refusal to renew the five-party coalition and his demand for early autumn elections which all major parties opposed.

Government sources said Mr. Spadolini quickly offered Mr. Craxi a face-saving way out by basing a new government pact on an institutional reform which absorbed the Socialists' complaint

that Italy was ungovernable.

Main purpose of Mr. Spadolini's proposal is to strengthen the government, impose stricter control on parliament and curb the disruptive power of parliamentary obstructions.

The Socialists reacted positively to Mr. Spadolini's offer and their party executive will meet Tuesday for further discussions.

Government officials said Monday Mr. Spadolini was now working on the economic part of his government programme which he will discuss with industry and union leaders Tuesday.

Once his programme is completed, Mr. Spadolini is expected to resume negotiations with the five parties. Barring last-minute obstacles he could announce a new government within the next week or two.

NEWS IN BRIEF

7th Village League formed in W. Bank

JENIN (Agencies) — The seventh Village League was established over the weekend at Kabatiya, near here. On Friday night, stones and empty bottles were thrown at the league's office in Kabatiya, and the watchman opened fire on the attackers. Security forces later arrested three suspects.

U.S. ambassador talks with Greek leader about bases

ATHENS (R) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu discussed issues linked to the future of American military bases in Greece with U.S. Ambassador Montague Sterns Monday, informed sources said. The ambassador, who returned from Washington last week, called on the prime minister for talks which lasted for more than one hour, the sources said. "It is understood that Mr. Sterns conveyed the latest views of Washington," the sources said. They added that the Greek defence and foreign affairs council would meet again later this week or early next week to discuss the issue and its proposals would be submitted to Washington by the end of August or early September.

Nigeria registers voters for election

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria Monday began registering a possible 66 million voters for next year's presidential and general elections amid appeals by politicians to make the exercise a peaceful and orderly one. Police in at least two states, Lagos and Oyo to the north of the capital, have banned processions and assemblies in a bid to head off possible confrontations between rival party supporters. Political parties have accused each other of arranging the sifting of registration booths of suit their own supporters and of planning to intimidate those of rival parties not to register during the two-week registration period.

Czechoslovakia blames U.S. for Israeli invasion

VIENNA (R) — Czechoslovakia has accused the United States of having prepared the latest Israeli moves in Lebanon because Washington wanted to change Lebanon into a base for American attacks against Syria. The official Communist Party daily Rude Pravo Monday said Lebanon was to play an important part in Pentagon plans for the Middle East.

Storms kill 11 in Switzerland

ZERMATT, Switzerland (R) — Storms, lightning and falling rocks killed 11 people in Switzerland over the weekend and injured almost 50. Six of the dead were mountain climbers, including a Japanese woman who fell to her death and a Spaniard killed by falling rocks on the Matterhorn, local police said. The four other dead were Swiss. One was hit by lightning, another slipped off a steep mountain face during a sudden storm and two others fell 200 metres to their deaths while trying to scramble down another mountain. In Le Landeron, north of Neuchâtel, one person was killed and 42 people were injured when a food tent on a football ground collapsed during a storm. A 60-year-old man was killed while walking during a thunder storm near Rolle on Lake Geneva. A light airplane pilot who crashed near Bellinzona and two car drivers in western Switzerland were also killed.

Plane turbulence kills 1, injures 17 in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (R) — A Singapore woman was killed and 17 passengers were injured when a Boeing 747 of Taiwan's China Airlines was rocked by turbulence shortly before landing in heavy rain here Monday, an airline spokesman said. The airliner, on a scheduled flight from Singapore to Taipei with more than 300 people on board, later landed safely at Kaitak Airport.

E. Germans seek spies from West's unemployed

BONN (R) — East Germany's spymasters are exploiting rising unemployment in West Germany to seek new recruits, the West German interior ministry said Monday.

East Berlin's military intelligence agency systematically scours "jobs wanted" columns in West German newspapers and invites promising candidates for interview in East Berlin, the ministry said in a statement.

The method of answering "jobs wanted" adverts to recruit spies has been used by East Germany since the 1950's, it said.

"But its recent frequency is a sign that the East German intelligence services believe such methods bear more fruit in the current job situation, apparently in the hope that wariness of such offers falls under the pressure of unemployment."

The number of West Germans out of work rose last month to 1.8 million, more than seven per cent of the labour force.

Most popular approach targets are former or current soldiers, people with experience of armaments or electronics, and marketing or sales specialists with easy access to industry, the ministry said.

But East Germany is also on the

look-out for West German students who can be guided into jobs where they will eventually gain access to secret information.

The West German job-seekers are telephoned or sent letters with offers of expenses-paid interviews in East Berlin, where meetings are arranged at cafes or restaurants.

One engineer whose advert cited communications experience in the Bundeswehr (West German armed forces) received an offer to be an adviser for a "bureau of technology", a post with "excellent earnings possibilities."

A businessman seeking a job in advertising or marketing was approached by someone claiming to be the scientific adviser of an "institute for documentation and analysis."

A supposed ecologist from Potsdam offered a job collecting scientific and technical material for a survey on life in the year 2000 to a young man with no qualifications who had sought "any kind of employment."

The work is usually offered on a free-lance basis, with payment on results, and as the first duties demanded are totally innocent, many West Germans do not realise for some time they have been drawn into espionage, the ministry said.

Israelis believe war failed

TEL AVIV (R) — A big majority of Israelis believe the Lebanon war has failed to eliminate "Palestinian terrorism," according to an opinion poll published Monday.

The poll, in the mass-circulation *Vediot Aharonot*, showed 76 per cent did not believe the war had "eliminated the problem of Palestinian commandos and Palestinian terrorism."

Twenty per cent said it had succeeded and four per cent were undecided, according to the poll taken from a sample of 1,194 Israelis in the first week of August.

Mrs. Gandhi fails critics as parliament begins to debate no-confidence motion

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian opposition leaders launched sweeping attacks on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government Monday as parliament began debating a no-confidence motion.

The motion presents no danger to Mrs. Gandhi, whose Congress (I) Party has an overwhelming two-thirds majority in the 542-seat Lok Sabha (lower house). The opposition is represented in parliament by 14 diverse parties.

One of Mrs. Gandhi's supporters, former Information Minister V.C. Shukla, said the motion was only brought to embarrass the government.

Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna of the Democratic Socialist Party opened the debate by charging that the government did not represent the people but what he called monopoly capitalists.

Mr. Bahuguna, a former cabinet colleague of Mrs. Gandhi, said government leaders paid scant regard to democracy. He also alleged that the prime minister's

recent visit to the United States had yielded nothing.

The government says Mrs. Gandhi's visit helped to promote greater friendship and understanding between India and the United States.

Former Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, said that since Mrs. Gandhi's return to power in January 1980 the government's policies had been taking the country away from the goal of self-reliance.

He accused the government of succumbing to the pressures of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and accepting its terms and conditions for getting a loan.

The government says it took the record \$5.8 billion loan to help meet a balance-of-payments deficit that totalled \$2.5 billion last year.

Mr. Vajpayee alleged that atrocities committed on weaker sections of society in India were increasing.

Demonstrations in Bombay

BOMBAY (R) — More than 900 textile workers were arrested in Bombay Monday when they defied an official ban and demonstrated to focus attention on their seven-month strike involving 60 mills, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

They sought arrest as part of a campaign that began near Bombay University, PTI reported.

The strike for higher wages by more than 250,000 workers has seriously affected textile production and exports. The Bombay mills account for over 60 per cent of India's textile exports.

U.N. travel bill totals \$256m in '81

By Michael Littlejohns
Reuters

UNITED NATIONS — Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar avoids travel when he can but many of his staff seem to be in constant orbit—at enormous cost to the United Nations, according to an official accounting.

One of the governmental inspectors whose job it is to check into such matters found that the U.N. travel bill, excluding that for the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, was \$256 million last year.

Air tickets alone accounted for \$85 million, the inspector, Miljenko Vukovic, reported. The bank group spent a further \$47 million for tickets, he said.

The fund has the generous custom, unchanged since its inception, of permitting all staff to go first-class. The World Bank is more frugal. When Robert S. McNamara was its president he often rode in the economy section, aides recall.

In the U.N. system generally, economy class is the rule except for the most senior officials, who are entitled to first-class tickets for journeys of at least nine hours' duration.

Inspector Vukovic recommended switching to business class.

In proposing greater use of the class between first and economy which several airlines have designated as business or club class, Mr. Vukovic made it clear that he was concerned about more than saving money.

Cheap trips are wearing, "with the result that travellers are not able to function at full efficiency upon arrival," he noted.

"The United Nations organ-

isations with worldwide membership, offices and programmes have an obvious need for travel," he wrote in his 25-page report on the subject.

"But it is important that funds be used judiciously to ensure that the cost of travel is kept to the minimum commensurate with requirements."

Travel agencies

While many governments and private companies adopted measures to cut their travel budgets, U.N. organisations generally had been remiss, the Yugoslav inspector said.

It had taken some modest steps by using low-fare carriers for some trips and buying tickets in countries where there was an advantage in the monetary exchange rate, but the secretariat had not sufficiently pursued many other possibilities, he said.

Both in New York and Geneva, a travel agency does all the U.N.'s ticketing. Mr. Vukovic said it might be questioned whether a commercial agency had both the motivation and the time to advise on the most favourable rates and conditions.

"Travel agencies are financed by commissions, which considerably influence their motivation," he said. "One solution might be to include a penalty clause in contracts with travel agencies applicable when they do not obtain the most economical fares available for a trip."

IATA regulations

The inspector said that International Air Transport Association regulations designed to bar firms or organisations from receiving commissions on their air travel

purchases had made it difficult for the U.N. to set up its own travel agency.

But he was of the opinion that less restrictive rules in the United States and possibly also in Canada would permit the U.N. to set up an agency of its own there.

Governments could change the overall restrictions through a General Assembly resolution and that would reduce costs, he said.

The International Civil Aviation Organisation, a U.N. agency based in Montreal, already dealt directly with carriers and had sufficient expertise in tariffs to ensure that it obtained the most economical fares Mr. Vukovic said.

The inspector said the U.N.'s travel agency contract was concluded on Feb. 2, 1953 and renewed ever since. There were frequent complaints about service and insufficient U.N. action to enforce compliance with the agreement, he said.

He estimated that commissions on tickets and costs in time for arranging U.N. travel totalled \$9.4 million a year.

Through its own agency, the U.N. might generate up to \$6 million in commissions for official travel alone, he said, adding that 23,000 trips were made last year.

Revealing the huge volume of official air traffic originated by the U.N. at its New York headquarters and Geneva office, and excluding travel by ancillary bodies, Mr. Vukovic found that Switzerland was the favoured carrier by far, accounting for 23.6 per cent of business in 1981.

Air France (11.6 per cent), PanAm (10.8 per cent), British Airways (8.2 per cent) and Japan Airlines (4.8 per cent) were the runners-up.

Irish attorney-general caught in political row

DUBLIN (R) — Irish Attorney-General Patrick Connelly was flying home from holiday Monday to a growing political storm over the arrest at his home of a man later charged with two murders.

Newspapers and politicians demanded an explanation of why unemployed 36-year-old Malcolm MacArthur, charged with the killings on Saturday, gave as his home address Mr. Connelly's Dublin apartment.

Prime Minister Charles Haughey summoned the attorney-general home from the United States Sunday to discuss the matter. A government statement said he had not been asked to resign, nor had he offered to quit his post.

Mr. Connelly, a 55-year-old bachelor and a lifelong friend of the prime minister, is the government's chief legal adviser and attends most cabinet meetings but

is not a member of parliament. He is expected to see Mr. Haughey later Monday.

The London Daily Mail quoted Mr. Connelly Monday as replying "no" when asked by a reporter in New York if Mr. MacArthur lived with him. Mr. Connelly was quoted as saying he was in the U.S. for a prearranged three-week holiday.

Dublin newspapers called for an explanation of why Mr. Connelly left Ireland on Saturday after Mr. MacArthur was arrested on Friday night at his penthouse apartment overlooking the sea in the wealthy suburb of Dalkey.

Police issued few details, but Dublin newspapers quoted police sources as saying the attorney-general was in the apartment at the time and was questioned by police. They said a shotgun was found in the apartment.

Labour unions in Philippine accuse rulers of repression

MANILA — A powerful group of Philippine labour unions, accusing the government of repressive labour policies, Monday demanded the release of an ageing unionist who is being detained for an alleged plot to wreck the economy.

The National Coalition for Protection of Workers' Rights (NCPWR), which claims a membership of almost one million, denied that 79-year-old Felixberto Olalia was a Communist plotting against the government and asked President Ferdinand Marcos to release him.

Charges of sedition and rebellion were filed against Mr. Olalia Sunday for an alleged attempt to foment unrest and disrupt national security. Thirteen other labour leaders were also arrested on Friday, but were later released.

NCPWR President Lorenzo

Tanada told a news conference the arrests "were acts of harassment and terrorism against the labour unions to scare the workers into submission."

Mr. Olalia is due to appear in court Tuesday.

Constitutional chief Gen. Fidel Ramos said Sunday night that the May first movement (KMU) headed by Mr. Olalia was a front for the Communist Party.

He added the government had evidence of its plans to stage nationwide strikes to coincide with bombings, arson, and assassination of senior government officials planned by other groups.

Gen. Ramos alleged the violence was planned for Sep. 11, the president's birthday, or Sep. 21, the anniversary of the declaration of martial law in 1972 which was lifted last year.

Hand grenade hurled into Thai prime minister's home

BANGKOK (R) — A hand grenade hurled into the residence of Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda Sunday night was probably a warning of dissension in the army over the forthcoming annual reshuffle of military posts, political sources said Monday.

"The hand grenade was apparently not meant to kill Gen. Prem but seemed to be an indication that there are army factions opposed to some of the leaders," one source said.

No one was injured by the blast, which destroyed a palm tree and broke windows in the prime minister's home. Police said the grenade was thrown from an adjacent army club.

Gen. Prem told reporters he was alarmed by the attack which was a daring act by "enemies" he did not identify. He said his per-

sonal security would be increased. The political sources said the blast was most likely a message to Gen. Prem that there was serious opposition in the army to the almost certain appointment of Gen. Arthit Kamlang-Ek as commander-in-chief in October.

He played a leading role in crushing a coup attempt against Gen. Prem in April last year.

The government last month officially denied local press reports that a hand grenade was thrown at Gen. Prem's car when he was travelling in the central province of Lopburi. The grenade missed the car, the reports said.

The government announced that an army police committee had been set up to investigate the latest incident.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES R. GOREN

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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—In a rubber game the other night, I picked up:

♠Qxx ♠x ♠Ax ♣AKJxxx

To my surprise, I heard my right-hand opponent open the bidding with one club. I presumed that it was probably a "short" club, so I overcalled with two clubs. Naturally, I intended the bid as showing a club suit. Unfortunately, my partner read it as a cue-bid to show a powerhouse. The result was something of a debacle. Both of us insist that the other was to blame, even though we realize that that cannot be the case. What's your opinion?—R. Jacobson, New York City

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—With the increasing number of "short" club conventions proliferating throughout the country, there are players who use a two club overall of an opposing one club opening bid as natural. However, these players are still in the great minority. I would never risk a partnership misunderstanding by making such a bid unless I had a prior agreement with partner on the subject.

Failing agreement on that point, I would expect my partner to treat a two club overall of a one club opening exactly as he would my two spade overall of a one spade opening, or a cue-bid of any other opening bid in the immediate seat—as a strong hand with support for the unbid suits, needing little or nothing from him to make game. I have a slight per-

sonal preference for using an immediate cue-bid to show a strong two-suit rather than a three-suit because with that type of hand I don't want partner to convert a takeout double to penalties at a low level.

One other point I would like to make. Just because you hold a good six-card suit and it is a minor, don't presume that an opponent who opens the bidding in that suit has necessarily made a prepared bid on a short suit. You should treat all suit bids as showing a four-card or longer suit until you learn otherwise. On the hand you submit, your best course is to pass after your right-hand opponent opens the bidding, to see what develops. You can always back in later with a club bid, and then there is no chance that partner will misunderstand the bid.

Q.—I learned only recently that the Charles Goren award for "Bridge Player of the Year" was given to Deng Xiaoping. I am surprised that you allowed your award to be presented to the head of a Communist government.

—R.B., Kokomo, Ind.

A.—First, the award was made by the International Bridge Press Association, not by me. Second, it was for "Bridge Personality of the Year," not player of the year. Third, I think it was an excellent choice.

In bridge, there are only good players and bad players, not communist players and capitalist players. Bridge should live up to its name and be a bridge between nations. Politics and bridge, like politics and sports, should be kept apart.